

Cypriot communal talks start

NICOSIA, May 20 (AFP). — Inter-communal talks started here today to try to solve the four-year-old Cypriot crisis. Greek-Cypriot negotiator Tasos Papadopoulos met his Turkish-Cypriot counterpart Umit Soleiman Onan on neutral ground at the Ledra Palace Hotel on the city's dividing "green line." United Nations' Secretary General Kurt Waldheim's personal representative Perez de Cuellar chaired the meeting. The talks are expected to last several days in an effort to break the deadlock that ended April's Vienna talks and try to provide a basis for new sessions in the Austrian capital this summer. Observers see little hope of success.

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جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية تصدر بالانكليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية ((الراي))

Mondale arrives in Yugoslavia

BELGRADE, May 20 (R). — U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale, on a two-day visit for talks with President Tito, today pledged his country's full backing for Yugoslavia's independence, unity and territorial integrity. Mr. Mondale was speaking at Belgrade airport on arrival from Vienna. Mr. Mondale said he was looking forward to his talks tomorrow with President Tito on world problems. Officials said these would include East-West détente, and the situations in Africa and the Middle East. Shortly after his arrival, Mr. Mondale felt ill. Mr. Mondale had a brief rest then continued with his engagements.

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Fahd heads for U.S. to discuss Mideast issue

RIYADH, May 20 (AFP). — Crown Prince Fahd bin Abdul Aziz left here today en route for Washington for talks with U.S. President Jimmy Carter which will complete the president's consultations with Arab leaders on the Middle East.

Before leaving, the prince, who is also Saudi deputy prime minister, said he hoped his talks "will be useful and constructive as far as Arab national problems in general are concerned and for Saudi-American relations in particular."

Commenting on the summit, Prince Fahd said it had enabled Saudi leaders to be briefed about President Carter's earlier talks with Mr. Sadat and Mr. Assad.

"I am very happy to state that Mr. Sadat and Mr. Assad were satisfied with their talks with the head of the American executive," he said.

Prince Fahd will visit London before going into Washington for his two-day official visit on May 24. Three ministers are included in his delegation, Prince Sand Al Faysal, foreign affairs Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, fuel, and Sheikh Mohamed Aha Al Kheil, finance and economy.

Yesterday the Middle East News Agency reported that the summit also discussed the situation in the Arab World following the rightist Likud Party victory in Tuesday's Israeli general elections.

A former editorial chief of the influential Egyptian daily newspaper Al-Ahram today described the Fahd-Carter talks as the most important of Mr. Carter's consultations with Arab leaders.

Writing in the Lebanese newspaper Al-Anwar, Hassanien Hikmal, a former counselor to Mr. Sadat, said only Saudi Arabia among the Arab states "held the American card" which was the top card in the Middle East pack.

He stressed the importance of the timing of the Saudi "strongman's" visit, pointing out it followed those of other Arab

leaders and Mr. Carter's talks with his country's Western partners.

It also came just as the Carter administration was defining its attitudes to a Middle East settlement.

The author added that Palestine Liberation Organisation leaders had given Prince Fahd a memorandum outlining their concept of a settlement, after Prince Fahd asked PLO leader Yasser Arafat in Riyadh early this month what answer he should give Mr. Carter if asked what the Palestinian claims were.

In London, Prince Fahd will have talks with Prime Minister James Callaghan on political and economic matters.

They will be held at Chequers, Mr. Callaghan's official residence, at a dinner for the prince and his delegation. Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey, Trade Minister Edmund Dell, Industry Minister Eric Varley and Energy Minister Tony Benn will attend. Foreign Office Deputy Minister Frank Judd will represent Foreign Secretary David Owen at the talks. Dr. Owen will be attending a European Economic Community (EEC) foreign ministers' meeting at Leeds Castle, in southern England.

Dr. Owen recently returned from Saudi Arabia where, according to the Foreign Office, he had friendly talks with Arab leaders including Prince Fahd.

Gunmen kidnap leading Basque industrialist

MADRID, May 20 (AFP). — One of the Basque country's leading industrialists Ybarra former Bilbao Mayor Javier Ybarra Y Berge, was kidnapped at breakfast time today.

Mr. Ybarra Y Berge 63, was snatched by a group of kidnapers believed to number seven, at his home in a high-class suburb of Bilbao, police said. The kidnapers, who were dressed in hospital clothing,



BEGIN'S FAMILY -- Israel's Likud Party leader Menachem Begin with his daughter Lea (right) and wife Aliza after they left a meeting with the leader of the defeated Labour party Shimon Peres at the Ministry of Defence in Tel Aviv Friday. Begin had his car halt at the ministry's gate to answer questions. (AP wirephoto).

Interviewed on Likud victory

Sadat: Fundamental decision on Mideast issue is in Arab hands

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, May 20 (R). — President Anwar Sadat of Egypt, after a summit in Riyadh with the leaders of Saudi Arabia and Syria, flew here today for talks with another Arab head of state, Sudan's President Jaafar Nimeiri.

In an interview on his plane with the Middle East News Agency (MENA), President Sadat said he and King Khalid of

Saudi Arabia and President Hafez Assad of Syria were in full agreement on Middle East policy following the election victory of the rightwing Likud Party in Israel.

He said it did not really matter who headed the Israeli government, whether it was Likud leader Menachem Begin, former Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin or Labour Party leader Shimon Peres.

"We have agreed in Riyadh that Begin is not different from Rabin," said Mr. Sadat. "They all adopt the same line. There are no hawks or doves."

MENA quoted the president as saying: "The Likud Party victory may have been an unexpected and surprising development, but we should neither give it more than it really deserves nor completely ignore it."

He added: "Somebody might try to exploit the change in Israel, but I say let us be cautious and don't give matters more than they really deserve."

President Sadat said Crown Prince Fahd of Saudi Arabia, who left Riyadh today for Washington by way of London would have talks with President Carter within the agreement the three leaders reached at the summit.

He told MENA: "The fundamental decision in the Middle East issue is in the hands of the Arabs."

But he said the United States had "almost all the cards" in influence over resumed Geneva Middle East peace talks.

Differences arise at Tripoli Islamic meet

TRIPOLI, May 20 (AFP). — Deep differences among Arab countries, and between some Arab and African countries, have been evident during economic debate at the Eighth Islamic Foreign Ministers Conference here this week, observers said today.

The poorest Islamic countries had been appealing for aid from richer brother nations, and several of the 38 delegates -- only five of them actually

official sources here said Mr. Sadat will brief President Nimeiri on the Riyadh meeting. The two leaders will also discuss their strained relations with the Soviet Union.

The sources added that Gen. Nimeiri will tell the Egyptian leader about his talks with French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing earlier this week.

During President Nimeiri's visit to Paris, Sudan announced the expulsion of 90 Soviet military experts and asked Moscow to reduce its diplomatic staff in Khartoum.

Soviets present new SALT proposals

GENEVA, May 20 (R). — The Soviet Union today presented the United States with its views on a new Strategic Arms Limitation (SALT) agreement and was promised a prompt response, a U.S. spokesman said.

Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko personally laid out the Russian position to the third and what U.S. sources described as crucial session of talks with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance. No details of its contents were available.

Mr. Vance promised to study the Soviet position this afternoon, and State Department spokesman Hodding Carter said it could be assumed the secretary of state would consult President Carter before responding later today.

headed at any one time by foreign ministers -- had also called for a new world economic order, the observers said.

The economic debates, tending to overshadow political questions this year, had been marked by the readiness of Kuwait, despite previous major contributions, to allocate one per cent of its gross national product to the development of Islamic, particularly African, countries, an African source said.

In Moscow, Pravda said in an editorial today "the suc-

Begin will not form coalition with Labour

TEL AVIV, May 20 (R). — Rightwing leader Menachem Begin, who promises to increase Jewish settlement in the occupied West Bank -- which he terms a "liberated Jewish area" -- today said he was no longer interested in forming a coalition government with the defeated Labour Party.

Mr. Begin met the acting head of the outgoing government, Mr. Shimon Peres today, ostensibly for a 90-minute briefing on defence and foreign affairs.

Mr. Begin told reporters after the meeting that he had not asked Mr. Peres to bring his defeated Labour alignment into the broad national coalition that the victorious Likud bloc hopes to form after its election victory.

He said he had decided against asking the Labourites to join in the coalition in view of their announcement yesterday that real differences existed between the two groups over occupied Arab areas and relations with both the United States and the Arab World.

Mr. Begin said in an interview with the newspaper Yediot Aharnot today that he was personally ready to lead an Israeli mission into peace negotiations with the Arab states.

The former underground chief claimed that in pledging readiness to talk directly with Arab leaders about ways of bringing peace to the Middle East he was proving that he was no hard-liner.

"The intransigence appears to be coming from Arab leaders who talk of not yielding a single inch of territory," he was quoted as saying.

Mr. Begin indicated that he

had no intention of carrying out any Israeli withdrawal from the West Bank, even in return for full peace. He described the region as "a liberated Jewish area," in a statement made yesterday at a controversial Jewish settlement near Nablus on the West Bank.

Mr. Begin's Likud group emerged from general elections here on Tuesday as the country's single largest political group with 43 seats in the 120-member Knesset, according to still-unofficial results.

The Labour movement, which ruled Israel for 29 years, was hard-hit at the polls, retaining only 32 of 51 seats it held in the outgoing Knesset. The newly-founded Democratic Movement for Change (DMC) gained 15 seats, all apparently at Labour's expense.

Tough bargaining over the formation of a new government will start on Tuesday when Mr. Begin meets leaders of the DMC, which he hopes to woo into his coalition.

On election night, Mr. Begin called for the immediate opening of peace negotiations to which he invited the leaders of Syria, Egypt and Jordan.

Likud favours territorial compromise with Syria and Egypt in exchange for full peace. Observers believed that, in Mr. Begin's view, negotiations with Jordan could only be to finalise the territorial status-quo on the West Bank.

The West Bank is currently inhabited by over 600,000 Palestinian Arabs.

Likud's election campaign platform said that "Judea and Samaria (West Bank) will not be returned to any foreign government because the right of the Jewish people to the land

of Israel is eternal. There will only be Israeli sovereignty between the Mediterranean and the Jordan River."

Mr. Begin's Herut (liberty) faction within Likud had difficulty in having this plank adopted by the movement as a whole.

Likud sources not linked to Herut said there could be a showdown within the movement on this issue, adding that party critics would point to inevitable U.S. opposition to an Israeli foreign policy along these lines.

Nearly half of Israeli electors voted for parties which favoured territorial compromise in exchange for peace -- and discussions in the streets of Tel Aviv were lively. "I'm not going to war for Begin, the man is a disaster for Israel," said a young graphic designer.

His opponent in the argument, a middle-aged businessman, countered: "The Arabs only understand strength. At least with Likud they know where we stand, Labour may have talked peace, but we certainly had four wars under Labour leadership."

Likud itself was worried about Mr. Begin's public image. It announced today that it would send a mission abroad within days to meet with Israeli supporters abroad, principally in the United States.

Zairese troops recapture Kisenge town

KINSHASA, May 20 (AFP). — Zairese-Moroccan forces have recaptured the mining town of Kisenge, 70 kms from the Angolan border, it was officially announced here today.

But the Zairese news agency said it would take at least eight days to clear the town of mines laid by rebels who invaded the copper rich Shaba province over two months ago.

Official sources said the Zairese-Moroccan spearhead was now only 38 kms from the border town of Dilolo and its capture was "imminent" the agency said.

Yesterday government forces recaptured Divuma, at a road junction linking with the manganese ore mine at Kisenge.

In a separate development the Congolese National Liberation Front (FLNC) in a communique issued in Brussels today confirmed that Zairese government forces had recaptured the town of Kasaji on May 11.

It alleged that Egyptian and French piloted Mirage jets had bombed the town beforehand in a softening up operation.

But the communique said the struggle inside "Congo Kinshasa" would continue until President Mobutu Sese Seko's regime was defeated. The FLNC said a major offensive that "will not spare the towns" was being prepared.

The communique denied that the rebellion in Zaire's copper-rich Shaba province had anything to do with Angola. Zaire has alleged that the rebels crossed into Zaire from Angola.

Italy's Democrats, Communists to agree on economic programme

ROME, May 20 (AFP). — Italy's ruling Christian Democrats today moved towards agreement with the Communist Party on a programme to tackle Italy's economic ills and the rising spectre of political violence.

Communist Party leader Enrico Berlinguer and Christian Democrat Secretary General Benigno Zaccagnini both reported they were moving closer to agreement on a number of points after a top-level meeting here. But Mr. Berlinguer stressed that "there are continuing divergences and difficulties over many questions."

Mr. Berlinguer underlined that the leaders of the two parties were agreed both on the need to maintain public order and measures to counter violence.

Mr. Zaccagnini indicated that the Christian Democrats and

Communists had agreed that the negotiations should continue on a "restricted" basis at which experts from the two parties thrash out a number of problems.

Mr. Berlinguer, on the other hand, emphasised that the Communists wanted to speed up the negotiations and also wanted meetings that would include other "constitutional" parties. The Christian Democrat government headed by Premier Giulio Andreotti is a minority regime which stays in power thanks to abstentions by the Communists, Socialists and several small party groups.

Mr. Berlinguer said his party wanted guarantees that any political programme worked out as a result of the negotiations would not remain a scrap of paper but would be carried out by the government.

it is inherently discriminatory". He warned that if there were no progress made on all three issues "it will be a tragedy of human history."

Vice President Mondale said he did not go into any details with Mr. Vorster on what steps the U.S. would take if there were no progress, or insufficient progress on South Africa itself over "full participation" of blacks in that country.

He said that this phrase in fact meant the same as "one man, one vote."

On Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) he announced a fundamental change in the new U.S. policy with the former Kissinger package deal which talked about a special fund being available to whites if they wanted to quit their homes and jobs when Rhodesia had majority rule. He said that such a fund would be available for an independent free Zimbabwe for building up the new state's economy and structures.

Mr. Mondale said no further meetings were planned with Mr. Vorster either by himself or by Mr. Carter.

He said the talks were " candid and frank and non-confrontational".

But he made it clear to Mr. Vorster that in South Africa there must be an elimination of discrimination, full political participation and a review of the position on political detainees.

Mr. Mondale made the following points on three specific key issues:

—Zimbabwe-Rhodesia. Mr. Vorster agreed to support joint British and U.S. efforts towards an independence constitution and transitional arrangements with "one man, one vote" election. He said that Zimbabwe "can be independent by the end of 1978". He added that "every effort will be made to bring about an end to violence."

He added "our concept of the development fund differs from the previous Ford administration. We are not buying out white settlers with this fund. We see extra cash as a development fund to build up the economy of an independent Zimbabwe".

— Namibia (Southwest Africa). United States wants free elections by all citizens of Namibia for a constituent assembly which would draw up an independence constitution. The Southwest Africa Peoples Organisation (SWAPO) would be allowed to take part and the United Nations would be involved in the election process. The South African accepted this and Mr. Mondale said this was "encouraging".

— South Africa. "Prospects are much less bright for progress toward the change of course which we believe is essential to provide justice, stability and peace in that country."

"We hope that South Africa will not rely on any illusions that the U.S. will in the end intervene to save South Africa from the policies it is pursuing, for we will not do so. I think the message is clear to the South African government. They know that we believe that perpetuating an unjust system is the surest incentive to increase Soviet influence and even racial war but quite apart from that it is unjustified on its grounds."

"I cannot rule out the possibility that the South African government will not change, that our paths will diverge and our policies come into conflict should the South African government so decide."

"In that event we would take steps true to our beliefs and values. We hope to see progress in Rhodesia, Namibia and South Africa. But the alternative is real. Much as we dislike it. For a failure to make progress will lead to a tragedy of human history."



SPEAKING HIS MIND -- U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale gestures as he answers questions at a press conference in Vienna Friday, after talks with South African Premier John Vorster. (AP wirephoto).

The vice president, address-

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Does Panama's leader really want a treaty with U.S.?

Hailed as a hero when he seized control of the government and promised to take the canal from the United States, Panama's Gen. Omar Torrijos has yet to deliver. And Panamanians are growing weary after nearly a decade under military rule.

By Hodgson Budd

PANAMA CITY (Gemini). — Scrawled on the walls in this tropical capital are slogans protesting against the recently-imposed 5 per cent sales tax. In many cases they have been painted over carefully-lettered government signs proclaiming "Panama is sovereign in the canal zone."

Suddenly Panamanians do not seem to care very much about the canal issue. They are worried more about economic matters, a decline in investment, rising unemployment and most of all about an increasingly repressive government.

Complaint can be dangerous. Scores of Panamanians have been jailed for criticising the government. Some have simply disappeared. Hundreds have been exiled. Last September when a group of students staged a protest rally, 500 were arrested and the universities closed.

Civil liberties have been suspended. The press is censored. And opposition to nearly a decade of military rule is growing.

"If the U.S. were sincere about its concern for human rights, it would suspend negotiations for a new canal treaty," says Mr. Braulio Lecayo, an exiled journalist living in Mexico City. "Any agreement reached with the military will be repudiated once civilian rule is restored to Panama. No one elected these soldiers to speak for us."

The soldiers are headed by Gen. Omar Torrijos, top man in Panama's National Guard. In 1968 he took over the government through a coup d'etat, promising to force the U.S. to sign a new canal treaty. While Gen. Torrijos was never elected, he certainly appeared to have most of the country behind him during the early years of his rule.

"He was very clever," says Mr. Nubia Garcia, a bank executive and one of Gen. Torrijos' most outspoken critics. "He indicated there would be a return to civilian rule once a new treaty was signed. Few people objected to that."

"What we didn't realise is that he would make demands the U.S. could never accept. That way no treaty will ever be signed and he has an excuse to try to hold on to power for the rest of his life."

Resentment over the present canal treaty, signed in 1903, has been festering for years. Biggest objection is to the canal zone which stretches for five miles from either side of the waterway across the 50-mile wide isthmus. As things now stand, it is leased "in perpetuity" to the U.S.

The zone is very much an



American enclave in Panama. There are no checkpoints, no fences, not even boundary indicators; one merely crosses a street to leave Panama City and enter Balboa. Balboa is a bit of the U.S., much like a small community in Alabama or Texas. Signs on the wide, tree shaded streets are in English. It has its own laws and courts, its own police and fire brigades and its own postal system.

Until 1964, only the Stars and Stripes flew in the zone. That year a mob of Panamanians marched in to raise their own banner. The incident touched off a riot in which 24 Panamanians and Americans were killed.

Diplomatic relations were severed and restored only after authorities in Washington agreed first that the flags of the two countries should fly side-by-side in the zone and second that a new treaty be negotiated.

Coming up with a new treaty would be difficult in the best of circumstances. Conservatives in the U.S. insist on maintaining the status quo. Only the most radical Panamanians want the Americans to leave quickly.

The general feeling within Panama seems to be that while the canal and the zone are an affront to Panamanian sovereignty, they are also the key to the country's prosperity. Panama objects to the U.S. maintaining 17 military bases within the zone, for example, but the presence of these bases -- the money spent by their personnel -- are important to Panama's economy.

It was after four years of apparently futile talks about a new treaty that Gen. Torrijos grabbed control of Panama's government. His only concern, he declared, was to get a new treaty that would restore dignity to Panama. Sneering at his predecessors, he boasted: "In the new Panama you will find

us either standing tall or lying dead, but never on our knees."

That was in 1968. Talks over another canal treaty are still going on.

In the interim, Gen. Torrijos has proved to be inept, and some would say, corrupt administrator. From the beginning he infuriated Panama's small but powerful wealthy classes. They opposed such populist measures as building public housing. As a result, productive new investment dried up. Unemployment has soared.

Once the military took over, they sacked many professional bureaucrats. The soldiers then found they could not cope and called the bureaucrats back.

"Corruption is worse than ever," claims Mr. Rafael Gutierrez, a construction engineer. "People in civil service openly ask for bribes now. Anyone who complains can be arrested as a subversive for criticising the regime."

Gen. Torrijos himself is not above suspicion although as chief of government he scarcely needs to steal. He has the prerogatives of an absolute monarch. Nonetheless, his enemies are fond of pointing out, he has named a close relative to run the agency which operates all the gambling casinos in the country.

And the general is said to own a firm which tins Australian beef and sells it to the U.S. as Panamanian (benefitting from lower tariffs).

The U.S. government supposedly knows all about this but willingly looks the other way. Many Panamanians are convinced Washington wants to keep Gen. Torrijos in power. Although the general shouts the loudest for a new treaty, the feeling is he really doesn't want one. If he got a treaty, he would be under pressure to restore civilian rule, but Gen. Torrijos seems to like the job too much to want to quit.

Absurdity's loophole Importance of being important

By Bassam Bishuti

I don't suppose that my death, when it finally comes, shall make a difference to the stability of the world. But I didn't think so always. Years ago I used to earnestly believe that when my life would finish, the world will stop.

I had given the matter a lot of thinking before I came to this conclusion, although I admit that I didn't go as far as to commit suicide to prove it once for all. I hit upon a cogent argument which went like this: The world, the totality of the world that I speak of, is the world that I experience; no more and no less. My experience of the world ceases when I die. Therefore, when I die, the world passes from my experience; it ends.

I used to recite this argument in proof of my belief whenever I was challenged and I noticed that the only reaction I ever got was a laugh and prolonged silence. Hence, I concluded that my argument was irrefutable -- otherwise it would have been answered. Since what is irrefutable must be true, I believed that I must be right: My death will be the end of the world. From this, it was a short step to see that since my own existence was of supreme importance to the continued existence of the world I had a moral duty to remain alive lest the world plunge into utter destruction.

Once the idea established itself in my mind I began to see that every breath of mine amounted to a moment of split-second difference between life and death for the world's inhabitants; that every action I made was hallowed with divine significance; that every decision I took could make or break the destiny of countless millions; and that every gesture I consented to perform was a razor-edge bridge between heaven and hell. But the most important implication of my discovery was the fact that the minutest disturbance to my equilibrium held the world's fate in balance: If anyone were to irritate me it was not a question of whether I was going to be angry or not, but a question of how blind humanity could be in failing to see the grave dangers it was unleashing upon itself by this threatening the stability of the world.

But the more I became aware of the intricate details of the supreme importance of my life the more I noticed, from the way they behaved, that other people seemed to entertain the preposterous notion that their own, very insignificant, lives were important for the world's existence. Without reason and without logic they put on airs exactly like my own. It was obvious that their insignificant lives mattered nothing to anything but their own insignificant, little persons -- because they were not I -- yet, incredible as it was, they affected exactly the same behaviour as I did.

For instance: I considered it a blasphemy for anyone to interrupt me while in the midst of delivering a narrative of my very important experiences in any particular field. I would make sure the blasphemous was aware of the crime he had committed by giving him a

serious, but impatient look. However, I began to notice that whenever I interrupted someone's long and tedious narrative of uninteresting experiences -- despite their futile attempts at flavouring it with witty anecdotes and funny asides -- they would give me the same "you are blaspheming" look.

Similarly, I always knew that whenever anyone opposed any of my studied opinions about any subject, it was only because such persons failed to understand the depths of genius that lie behind the simplified way in which I delivered my opinion. My usual reaction in such a situation was to put on my "wiseman's look". This was designed to communicate my tolerance of the ignorance of the person in question; that I will allow him to speak his confused mind, but that I will repeat my opinion again -- since no other opinion would do. However, to my stupefaction, I noticed that other people were giving me the same reaction, complete with the "wiseman's look", whenever I opposed any of their unimportant opinions.

It was flabbergasting! Even the short, deliberately-nervous laugh which I usually uttered when some fool in my environs made an obvious mistake -- since I considered this was the best way to indicate to the person that his failure had been noticed but shall be forgiven -- became a regular feature in the reaction of people around me whenever I was discovered to have made a mistake -- of course they wouldn't begin to understand that I could never make a mistake unless I had been worried stiff about the fate of the world and gotten myself tired trying to prevent an impending world disaster.

Since I was sure that they were too simple to have learnt to put on these airs by observing me, I began to see that these people must really believe that their experiences, their opinions and their infallibility were matters of crucial importance and that, consequently, these people were under the impression that their lives were of importance to the world.

I faced a dilemma. The answer had to be one of two: Either I was mistaken about my own importance for the world, or the world's continued stability hinged upon the existence of these other people. When I asked them, each and every one of them immediately denied that his or her existence was of crucial importance to the world. It followed, therefore, that I must have been mistaken about my opinion of myself. Hence, I no longer consider that my death, when it finally does come, shall make much of a difference to the world.

But, I confess, it irrites me that other people continue to look serious and impatient when I interrupt them, still attempt to look tolerant of my ignorance when I oppose their opinions, and still laugh when they discover that I had made a mistake. Could it be, I wonder, that it was really their existences upon which the world subsisted all along, regardless of the modesty with which they deny the fact if you ask them?

The triumph of prejudice (II)

This is the second of a two part editorial on the results of the Israeli general elections.

All in all, it looks as though slightly over half of the next Knesset will be composed of staunch rightist and extremist religious parties, who make a virtue of prejudice and a mockery of the quest for peace.

Whereas foreign policy was not ranked as the top item in the election campaign, it still had by no means a negligible role to play.

The results at the polls in fact served to confirm reports that had been coming out of Israel recently concerning a growing conviction among Israelis in most walks of life that when all was said and done they wanted to hold on to much of the territory captured from the Arabs in 1967; primarily the West Bank -- it was not peace but territory that they valued.

Seemingly the majority of the electorate was not bothered by moral qualms concerning the annexation of Arab territory, just as many were not bothered about voting for Mr. Menachem Begin, a former Irgun terrorist, who led the Likud in the general elections.

For many Israelis, holding on to the occupied territories was a known factor and something they could live with, that they found desirable in fact. Perhaps they got tired of making up excuses.

Harking back to Gen. Ezer Weizman, one of the top figures in Likud, who saw the Labour Alignment's political gymnastics to maintain a dovish image as just so much hypocrisy: "The Labourites, and other alleged doves, should stop invoking the question of security, which opens the way to sterile debates and bargaining. Why don't they come out and say frankly, as we do, that the West Bank is Jewish and will remain so?" he was quoted as saying by the French daily *Le Monde* recently.

Many people were no doubt waking up to the fact that the much vaunted peace that the Labour Party claimed to be diligently pursuing was just a front, a put-on for foreign consumption, and a cover-up for its own indecision. Mr. Weizman's argument was convincing.

The likely fate of the West Bank and of peace in the Middle East was not resolved by soul-searching on the part of the Israeli electorate but by delivering the whole matter into the hands of a group of parties whose election platforms promised no withdrawal from the West Bank, and no concessions to the Arabs -- no meaningful ones at any rate.

The majority of Israelis were at last admitting that they did not want peace. The electorate did not overthrow "the establishment" to replace it with young blood; the majority of the voters threw both caution and reason to the winds and opted for men whose decisiveness is a cloak for blind self-indulgence.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RA'I says that one positive phenomena related to the Arab reaction towards the results of the Israeli general election is that Arab states mostly concerned with the Israeli general election have averted from emotional and quick reactions.

That is why "we see a mini-summit conference in Riyadh, gathering three Arab leaders, and at the same time His Majesty King Hussein meets Sultan Qabus of Oman: a series of top level meetings that "we hope will expand to include all Arabs," the paper says.

The paper says that the Arabs are recalculating their position and the international diplomatic scene giving the United States its well known weight, and the Soviet Union its role as well, to resolve the

Middle East problem by peaceful means.

But, the paper says the real weight of the problem remains in the hands of the Arabs alone, for it is their prime problem.

AL DUSTOUR says that the meeting Thursday between His Majesty King Hussein and his brother Sultan Qabus represents the good and brotherly relations between the two countries. The two leaders' points of view concerning the security of the Gulf and the Red Sea are identical, and they both have the same assessment of the international political scene as well. Thus the meeting between the two leaders assumes a major role in bilateral relations and in support for Arab solidarity against Zionism.

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Zenobia, Queen of Palmyra, graces your television

Beautiful, powerful, graceful... And the most astonishing woman in antiquity. Zenobia, Queen of Palmyra, is going to be revived in all her splendour in an impressive 13-part serial produced by Jordan Television. The Jordan Times recently met the director of the show, Adnan Ramahi, and its star, Lebanese actress Nidal Ashkar, who will personify Zenobia.

shid Assaf and Mahmoud Djas-gaz from Syria; and Fuad Naim and Imad Farid from Lebanon.

"Zenobia", Not "Al Zabba"

Syrian Television is also helping in this production. Syrian Television has in fact already made a black and white serial called "Al Zabba", which deals with one legend of Zenobia. "Al Zabba", however, was a bedouin woman who fought for revenge amongst bedouin tribes, whereas Zenobia, Queen of Tadmor (Palmyra), was fighting against Rome and Persia for the independence of her country.

What, then, is the approach of Zenobia chosen for Jordan Television?

"In films and on television there are two ways of dealing with historical events," Adnan Ramahi said. "One shows history as it is with all the dark angles and the petty details, while the other uses historical events to impose modern ideas."

"Our Zenobia is neither this nor that."

"We tried to highlight events and personalities in depth so that the audience can see a real human situation in which people lived and fought for moral and political decisions. We also tried to stick to history as it was. But we only selected events which served the truth of historical facts."

"In acting and staging, we also put aside the show aspect: Spectacular battles, big parades, sophisticated gatherings..."

"We have concentrated on individuals: Making them as real as possible according to all documents available."

A Human Being Above All

Zenobia, the warrior, fights for a small weak state against two cosmopolitan powers to retain its dignity and independence.

"But for us, Zenobia, who is leading the battle, is above



Lebanese actress Nidal Ashkar: Impetuous and sprightly like Zenobia.



Strange enough Nidal Ashkar, an impetuous woman and brilliant actress, is very similar to Zenobia as described by the Roman historian Trebellius Pollion in 300 A.D. Like Zenobia, Nidal Ashkar is a brunette with a clear and manly voice, her eyes flash fire, her teeth are pearly, and she is extremely sprightly and lively.

Zenobia was also as bold as her husband. Most of the time she was riding a horse, but she could also walk three or four kilometres with her soldiers.

She used to live a luxurious life, drinking from golden vases. She appeared in public like a Roman emperor wearing a purple coat and a shining helmet.

Zenobia was at the same time very fond of culture. Besides her own language, she spoke fluent Egyptian, Greek and Latin. Longine was her philosophy teacher.

By Irene Ramadan Special to the Jordan Times

Jordan Television was very ambitious in producing a serial of such a high artistic standard, which could even break through the frontiers of the Arab World to reach a Western audience. "We were offered all the facilities needed for such a project by Jordan Television Director Mohammad Kamal," explained Director Adnan Ramahi.



Adnan Ramahi: Directing Zenobia.

To guarantee success, nothing has been left to hazard. Most of the costumes will be provided by the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC). Among them are many dresses worn by Elizabeth Taylor in "Anthony and Cleopatra". Moreover, a designer from the BBC -- Martin Kramer -- came to Amman specially to supervise the work.

The famous Lebanese actress, Nidal Ashkar -- whose name is very much associated with the boom in Lebanese theatre -- will take the leading role. The script has been written by historian Georges Masrouh. Adnan Ramahi worked on the scenario and the script, and dramatic structure is being supervised by Dr. Abdul Rahman Yaghi, professor of modern literature at the University of Jordan.

The cast will include some of the best actors in the Arab World. From Jordan, there will be Nadim Sawalha -- an actor who has played alongside Sean Connery in "The Wind and the Lion" and Glenda Jackson in "A Touch of Class" -- Jawdat Saleh and Mohammad Al Abadi. Also starring are Tayeb Al Sadik from Morocco; Abdulah Gaith from Egypt; Ra-

QABUS OFF TO AQABA



His Majesty King Hussein and Omani ruler Sultan Qabus pose for the camera before boarding their flight to Aqaba Friday. A number of members of the royal family and top officials also accompanied them to the coastal resort. Sultan Qabus is here on a short private visit. (JNA photo).

KING SENDS CONDOLENCES TO JANBEK FAMILY

AMMAN (JNA). -- His Majesty King Hussein delegated the Secretary General of the Royal Hashemite Court, Mr. Yusef Buran, to present his condolences to the Janbek family on the death of the late Ismail Amin Janbek Friday.

all a human being," added Adnan Ramahi. In one of the scenes she says: "I am a tree who lives, blossoms, shelters people and becomes bare..."

She is not the classical national hero who shows only heroism. She is a challenging leader."

The serial tells the story from the moment the King of Palmyra, Odenath -- Zenobia's husband -- fights against Persia in support of Rome. But in fact, he is playing a double game to liberate his country. After Odenath dies, Zenobia takes over to continue the fight. First, she unites the Arab tribes and the Syrian cities. She beats the Roman legions and builds a kingdom. She also conquers Egypt. Then the Romans, led by Aurelius make a counter-attack. After much courageous resistance, she falls prisoner to Aurelius, while she is on her way to ask for Persian aid. By accepting to be-

come a prisoner, she is saving her country.

Minerva or Venus?

A leader, a politician, a warrior, a woman, a wife, a mother... Zenobia was all this at the same time. So far, no one can say if she is more a Minerva or a Venus.

Adnan Ramahi, a graduate of the Film Academy in Berlin, who has made many important productions for Jordan Television, talks about the serial:

"As a director, 'Zenobia' is a challenge for me. The best way of portraying this ancient and famous heroine is to highlight the reactions of events on the minds and hearts of the heroes. Instead of showing these events themselves through technical attractions like great battles, impressive decor and scenic effects, I want the audience to see Zenobia -- and those who surround her -- suffering, thinking, smiling and facing difficult situations with honour, courage and realism."

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Lord Ryder claims letter is forged

Daily Mail on fishes letter indicting Leyland for bribery

LONDON, May 20 (R). — The Daily Mail newspaper yesterday claimed that British Leyland has paid out millions of pounds in "slush money" in every continent except North America.

But the head of the National Enterprise Board, the government agency which has a 95 per cent stake in Leyland, denounced as a forgery a letter which formed the centre piece of the Mail's story and which he is alleged to have written.

Board Chairman Lord Ryder was quoted by the rival Daily Express newspaper as saying: "There is no question of this letter being genuine. It will be the easiest thing in the world to prove it is a forgery."

In the letter, Lord Ryder, who has been a director since 1974, is alleged to have referred to "slush money" arrangements with the Mail's editor, Lord Ryder, to report on the company's activities.

The newspaper also alleged that the photograph of Lord Ryder today is a forgery, and that the document is a forgery. It also alleged that the document is a forgery.

However, a Leyland group executive told BBC today that the document is a forgery. He said that the document is a forgery.

The Daily Mail also alleged that the document is a forgery. It also alleged that the document is a forgery.

Mr. Marley, the Industry Minister, said in the House of Commons this afternoon that he fully approved a statement in which the National Enterprise Board said it had no knowledge of the matters referred to in the alleged letter.

The conservative spokesman for industrial affairs, Sir Keith Joseph, asked the government to provide a full explanation, and another conservative M.P. called for a legal inquiry.

Labour M.P.'s claim that the bribery charge was an attempt to discredit a nationalised company and leading members of their group. Eric Heffer, counter attacked by affirming that payment of bribes was above all made by private firms and that an inquiry was needed into the commercial practices of multinational companies.

Indonesia freezes oil price until year's end

JAKARTA, May 20 (R). — The Indonesian government today announced it had decided to freeze its oil prices until the end of this year.

Minister Mohammad Soediro told newsmen that the government had abandoned its plan to increase oil prices by five per cent as from July 1.

11 OPEC members, including Indonesia, increased their prices by 10 per cent last January and planned to up the prices by another five per cent from July 1. Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) raised their oil prices by only five per cent last January, thus creating a two-tier price system.

Mr. Soediro said it was hoped that the Indonesian move

would have the way to ending the current oil price rises on the world markets.

"Our decision is to help preserve unity and solidarity of all the OPEC members," he said.

Mr. Soediro also announced that Indonesia's oil production had increased from 1.5 million barrels per day last year to 1.7 million barrels per day this year.

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Libya, Italy shelve trade deal over drilling stop

ROME, May 20 (R). — The Libyan Jamahiriyah (formerly Libya) has shelved negotiations on a huge trade deal with Italy because an Italian-operated oil rig has stopped drilling off the Libyan coast, a top Libyan government official said Thursday.

Major Abdul Salam Jalloud, former premier and now a member of the four-man general secretariat of the General Pe-

ople's Congress, told a news conference here that the multi-million dollar deal was being held up because Italy had stopped drilling by the state-owned ENI Company in the Gulf of Gabes, which is disputed by neighbouring Tunisia.

Operations by the Italian platform were halted in February after a Tunisian navy ship ordered Italian engineers to stop work there, and unions have since rejected any resumption until workers' safety is guaranteed.

ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS

NEW DELHI, May 20 (AFP) — India and China have decided to resume bilateral trade after a gap of nearly 15 years, an official announcement said today. The resumption was marked by the signing of a contract for the export of 600 tons of shellac to China by the government-owned State Trading Corporation (STC), the announcement said.

BACTLESVILLE, Oklahoma, May 20 (AFP) — Four oil companies have formed a consortium to prospect for off-shore oil in Mauritania, Phillips Petroleum said here yesterday. The companies are Phillips, Getty Oil, Italy's state-owned Agip, and Spain's Repsol. They each have 25 per cent interests in the operation, which is being directed by Hispanoil. The prospecting area covers some 24,000 square miles in the Cape Blanc region off Nouadhibou port.

WASHINGTON, May 20 (AFP) — The World Bank yesterday announced a \$15 million loan to the Philippines to assist the government in making the best use of remaining public land suitable for settlement by small farmers in three areas of the country.

BRUSSELS, May 20 (R) — Nearly two years after Greece's application for membership and two months after Portugal asked to join, Common Market foreign ministers this weekend finally got down to studying the far-reaching impact of a further European Community enlargement. A second wave of enlargement, given the present lack of cohesion among the nine, could change the fundamental nature of the community.

LONDON, May 20 (AFP) — Cocoa today for the first time fetched more than £3,000 a ton on the London Commodity Market as a result of a price rise triggered by the latest jolt on the coffee market. Six months ago, cocoa prices hit the £2,000 mark for the first time.

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

Following are the official exchange rates in effect at the start of today's business day, as set by the Central Bank of Jordan.

U.K. sterling	569.0	575.0
U.S. dollar	320.0	325.0
German mark	140.0	140.0
French franc	65.5	67.1
Swiss franc	131.0	131.4
Italian lira (for every 100)	37.3	37.5
Saudi riyal	13.3	13.5
Lebanese pound	107.5	108.2
Syrian pound	81.0	81.3
Iraqi dinar	947.0	953.0
Kuwaiti dinar	1,146.0	1,150.0
Egyptian pound	460.0	465.0
Libyan dinar	760.0	770.0
UAE dirham	84.6	85.0

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies against the dollar at the close of inter-bank trading on the London foreign exchange market Friday. Tourist rates will differ from those quoted below.

One sterling =	1.7175/77	U.S. dollars
One dollar =	2.3553/95	West German marks
	2.5853/70	Dutch guilders
	2.5180/5200	Swiss francs
	26.06/11	Belgian francs
	4.9535/55	French francs
	885.95/896.15	Italian lire
	277.10/30	Japanese yen
	4.2595/3605	Swedish crowns
	5.2755/65	Norwegian crowns
	6.0110/35	Danish crowns

WALL STREET REPORT

Prices closed lower again Friday on the New York stock exchange, where the industrial average lost about six points in moderate trading.

Investors, who are still worried over interest rates, were encouraged today by the publication of two statistics: A 0.8 per cent rise in the consumer price index in April and a slight decline in new durable goods orders last month.

Losers led gainers at the bell by a 757 to 350 margin, as most groups of shares closed on a weaker tone.

At the close, the industrial average shows a loss of 6.02 points; Transp at 245.03, a loss of 0.18; utilities at 111.74, a loss of 0.10; 18,950,000 shares changed hands, of which 8,476,000 during the last hour.

LONDON MARKET REPORT

The market closed Friday widely lower on end account profit taking, rights issue fears and the increased April retail price figures, dealers said.

Government stocks lost around 2/4 to 3/8 point in longs while shorts fell 1/4 to 3/8, also affected by the unchanged minimum lending rate. Leading industrials were led lower by Beccan off 20p on further concern over yesterday's results. At 15.00 the F.T. index was down 23 at 458.5.

Oils and banks followed the lower tendency, while mining shares were steady to a shade harder in line with the gold bullion price. Australians were mild and Canadians easier.

Price of gold closed in London Friday at \$167.95/oz.

Carter's tax rebate plan seen doomed

WASHINGTON, May 20 (R). — President Carter's proposal to reward buyers of fuel-saving small cars with tax rebates is doomed in Congress, Senate Democratic leader Alan Cranston said yesterday.

He said there was a growing feeling in Congress that with the cost of petrol and larger U.S. made cars going up, consumers would turn to smaller foreign cars.

"The rebate proposals are dead," Mr. Cranston told a press conference after attending a congressional breakfast meeting with Mr. Carter at the White House. It was the most pessimistic assessment so far by a Democratic congressional leader of the outlook for the car rebate part of the new Carter energy package.

The president's programme proposes a petrol tax increase of up to 50 cents in the 10 years starting in 1978 depending on energy consumption, a tax of up to \$2,500 on new, big cars with poor mileage, and a rebate for smaller American cars.

Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal has said talks will have to be held with foreign countries on the question of how imported cars would be affected by the rebate scheme.

Sunday's races at the Royal Racing Club - Marka

FIRST RACE — 3:30 p.m.

FOR LOCAL COUNTRY HORSES, BEGINNERS

DISTANCE 1,600 METRES

1. Rashid Odeh	SAKIR	Khalaf	Salah	57
2. Rashid Odeh	SIT EL KHAIL	Khalaf	Silmi	52.5
3. Tawfiq Ksous	ALLA	Marmar		55.5
4. Tawfiq Ksous	JAMALAT	Marmar	Saad	55.5
5. Tawfiq Ksous	BINT EL BARK	Marmar	Khalaf	48.5
6. Bekkalah Mohammad	MALHA	Owner	Ibrahim	52.5
7. Ghaleb Badradin	FIJINI	Owner	Atieh	48.5
8. Saif H. Majali	JAWAL	AE	Mikhal	47

SECOND RACE — 4:00 p.m.

FOR BEGINNER HORSES

DISTANCE 1,000 METRES

1. Yousif Faras	RADHAN	Marmar	Salameh	57
2. Wassaf Bisharat	MOSTINK	Bilon	Mikhal	57
3. Mamoudh Al Haidid	KOTHAR	Owner	Radwan	55.5
4. El Tallia's Stable	SAKLAWI	Sadoun	Talal	54
5. Sami Yaqoub	MAHASIN	Kamal	Salah	48.5

THIRD RACE — 4:30 p.m.

FOR BEGINNER HORSES

DISTANCE 1,400 METRES

1. Saif H. Majali	RADDAD	All	Hilmi	54
2. Tawfiq Ksous	KWAMES	Marmar	Saad	54
3. Nadiin Al Dejani	ANBAR	Kamal	Salah	54
4. Bahjat Fanous	A. EL HAWA	All		54
5. Sami Yaqoub	NANNOUM	Marmar		50
6. Wassaf Bisharat	ASHAIRAT	Bilon	Mikhal	48.5

FOR THIRD CLASS HORSES

DISTANCE 1,000 METRES

1. Samir Farkoub	NAHLAWI	Marmar	Khalaf	58
2. Marwan S. Lallas	AJAB	Marmar	Salameh	55
3. Mazin S. Lallas	SAMIRAH	Marmar	Saad	54.5
4. El Tallia's Stable	SABHAN	Sadoun	Talal	54
5. Wassaf Bisharat	KHAT EL NAR	Bilon	Mikhal	54
6. Nadiin Al Dejani	AMER	Kamal	Salah	54
7. Tawfiq Ksous	MIRMAS	Ibrahim	Ibrahim	54

FIFTH RACE — 5:30 p.m.

FOR THIRD CLASS HORSES

DISTANCE 1,600 METRES

1. Saif H. Majali	MARHAB	All	Talal	58
2. Khalil F. Borgan	TUL	Marmar	Salameh	56
3. Bahjat Fanous	EL TAMRI	All		56
4. H.H. Sherif Jamil I. Naser	SAAD AYMAN	Marmar	Ibrahim	54
5. Wassaf Bisharat	MARTINAZ	Bilon	Mikhal	54
6. Wassaf Bisharat	ZOBA'AH	Bilon	Radwan	54
7. Sami Yaqoub	FAWAR	Kamal	Salah	54

SIXTH RACE — 6:00 p.m.

FOR SECOND CLASS HORSES

DISTANCE 2,000 METRES

1. Saif H. Majali	SINAG	All	Hilmi	54
2. Saif H. Majali	SHAKHS	All		48
3. Tawfiq Ksous	TARRAD	Ibrahim	Ibrahim	54
4. Tawfiq Ksous	SABIR AYYOUB	Marmar	Saad	48
5. Yousif H. Bisharat	AREEN	Marmar	Salameh	50
6. Abhoud Shwairi	M. LOBNAN	Marmar	Mikhal	48

هكذا هي القصة

Measures applied to control, reduce exports of U.S. arms

WASHINGTON, May 20 (AFP). — U.S. President Jimmy Carter yesterday announced six new measures aimed at controlling and reducing the export of U.S. arms.

These measures -- in some cases particularly strict -- will not, however, apply to NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organisation) member states. Neither will they apply to Japan, Australia, New Zealand and Israel, nor when "extraordinary circumstances necessitate a presidential exception," the statement said.

Further to these, Mr. Carter added that other exceptions will be made "where I determine that countries friendly to the United States must depend on advanced weaponry to upset quantitative and other disadvantages in order to maintain original balance."

The U.S. which exports some \$20,000 million worth of arms

a year is the world's largest armaments supplier. It controls roughly one-half the world market.

It has held discussions with the other principal arms suppliers -- the Soviet Union, France, Britain and West Germany -- to try to agree on a joint stand aimed at slowing down the general trade in armaments.

Thus, Mr. Carter raised the arms question during the recent seven-nation Western economic summit in London and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance has also brought the matter up during current talks he is having in Geneva with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, White House sources said.

One of the joint Soviet-American working committees set up in principle by the meeting in Moscow which Mr. Vance had in March, will meet "in the very near future" to examine

the question, reliable sources here said.

The six new measures announced by Mr. Carter yesterday were devised with the collaboration of the State Department, the Pentagon and the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

They are as follows: (1) A reduction as from 1977 of the global volume of U.S. arms sales abroad. These will be levelled off at an estimated \$9,000 million.

(2) The U.S. will not in future be the first country to introduce modern arms into an area where they were not in use before.

(3) The manufacture or development of modern arms with the sole target of export markets will no longer be authorised.

(4) There will be a ban on co-manufacturing agreements of either modern arms or their major spare parts.

(5) The U.S. will, in certain arms contracts, include clauses banning purchasing countries from re-exporting American arms to another country.

(6) Representatives of private arms-manufacturing countries must in future have an authorisation from the State Department to offer their products overseas.

Mr. Carter said in a communique that these new rules will be applied, taking into account the objectives defined by his administration regarding respect for human rights. The economic impact of each arms sale to developing countries will also be taken into consideration before the conclusion of any arms transaction, the communique added.

U.K. won't support Rhodesia in event of African war

NAIROBI, May 20 (Agencies). Britain has told Kenya it will not support Rhodesia's white minority government in the event of an armed conflict with independent African states, the Kenya News Agency said today.

Mr. Ted Rowlands, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, was asked for the assurance yesterday by Kenyan Foreign Minister Mwangi Waiyaki.

He assured Dr. Waiyaki that the British government intends to press consultations with Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) nationalists to attain legitimate independence for the country in 1978, according to the agency.

Meanwhile, Mr. William Ezekiel Mboomba, Secretary General of the Organisation of African Unity, said in Lusaka last night that Rhodesian leader Ian Smith will not only face Zambia but the rest of Africa if he carries out his threat to invade Zambia.

He told a press conference at Lusaka Airport when he arrived from Maputo, Mozambique, that Africa would give all the necessary military support to Zambia.

He said: "I hope that Smith is wise enough not to carry out his threat."

Young conveys U.S. rejection of Maputo meet's proposals against Rhodesia, S. Africa

MAPUTO, May 20 (R). — The United States today rejected draft proposals at a United Nations conference here to impose a mandatory arms embargo against South Africa and to rupture all postal and other communications with Rhodesia.

Voicing his country's opposition to the plan, U.S. Ambassador to the U.N. Andrew Young said, however, that he saw nothing wrong with it and that he felt the majority of Americans would probably agree with most of it.

The so-called Programme of Action, drafted mainly by Third World states at the U.N. Conference on Southern Africa, would have the coercive measures imposed by the Security Council.

Mr. Young told reporters the U.S. would be unable to join a consensus on either the action plan or an accompanying political declaration denouncing the white minority governments of South Africa and Rhodesia.

He related the decision to efforts for a negotiated settlement in Rhodesia, saying that mandatory sanctions and reprisals would complicate negotiations.

"At the same time, I say there is nothing wrong with either," Mr. Young said. "I would say the majority of the American people could probably subscribe to almost everything, except the cutting off of telephone and postal communications."

The other Western members of the Security Council -- Britain, France, Canada and West

Germany -- were known to have reservations about both drafts.

The majority of the delegates from 90 U.N. member states and black nationalist movements were expected to approve them, however.

There will be no vote on the action programme. A consensus will be held on its resolutions, which will become a series of recommendations to the U.N. General Assembly meeting on Sept. 20.

The programme also proposes a withdrawal of insurance from Rhodesia's ships, aircraft, passengers and cargo.

The conference, which ends tomorrow, was called to mobilise support for black majority rule in Rhodesia and in Namibia (South West Africa), which is administered by South Africa in defiance of U.N. resolutions.

The draft text of the programme calls on the General Assembly to convene a special session on Namibia, but only "bearing in mind the evolution of the situation in the territory."

Diplomatic sources said the special session would probably not take place unless there was a total lack of progress in di-

scussions between the Western powers and the South African government, aimed at settling the dispute on terms acceptable to the U.N.

The programme proposes the application against Rhodesia of all the measures provided for in Article 41 of the U.N. Charter. These include a total communications embargo and other steps aimed at totally isolating a country.

The diplomatic sources said the Western permanent members of the Security Council would almost certainly veto the proposals if they were admitted to the council.

Young is a "black power fanatic", says Rhodesia's anti-guerrilla chief

SALISBURY, May 20 (Agencies). — America's Ambassador to the United Nations, Andrew Young, was "no clown but a black power fanatic who has been given open licence to operate on behalf of the United States in the world forum," a Rhodesian government minister said today.

Mr. Roger Hawkins, Minister of Combined Operations, attacked Mr. Young and his statements in a speech opening a new dam here.

"America's use of Mr. Young as an official mouthpiece is a threat to white people throughout the world, as black power surgery can only result in a terminal prognosis for the white man," Mr. Hawkins said.

In the most bitter attack so far against Mr. Young in Rhodesia, Mr. Hawkins added: "Mr. Carter would be well advised to inform Mr. Young that his human rights campaign includes white people and moderate blacks."

"Mr. Young's uncontrolled hate of a white skin permeates every statement he makes regarding Southern Africa," he said.

"His latest assertion that Rhodesia is deliberately poaching its African neighbours into asking for Cuban help would seem to indicate that he is advising the black states to use Cuban Marxist intervention on the basis of his previous comment 'what's wrong with communism?'" Mr. Hawkins said.

of verbal incontinence can only inflame matters," the Herald said.

"In short, if President Carter wants to keep the Cubans out of Rhodesia he should keep Mr. Young out of circulation," it said.

Mr. Andrew Young flies to South Africa tomorrow for an unofficial visit apparently much diluted from original plans.

He will not now address students at Witwatersrand University because of lack of time, said a spokesman for the United States Information Service (USIS) in Johannesburg today. He is also unlikely to visit Johannesburg's restive black township of Soweto, scene of some of the worst rioting in South Africa's black townships last year.

When Mr. Young's proposed visit was first publicised in Johannesburg two weeks ago it was reported that he wanted to visit Soweto, address the students and meet black nationalist leaders.

But the South African government was angered that the "visit had not been proposed through official channels" and that Mr. Young wanted to meet black leaders while not evidently any member of the administration.

U.S. general in S. Korea recalled for criticising troop withdrawal plans

WASHINGTON, May 20 (R). — A high-ranking American general in South Korea was due back here today after being recalled to meet President Carter yesterday for criticising the U.S. administration's plan to withdraw American troops from Korea.

The White House said yesterday that Maj. Gen. John Singlaub, Chief-of-Staff in the U.S. forces, Korea headquarters, had been told to report to the president in the White House.

The recall order went to the general after a report in yesterday's Washington Post which quoted him as saying that the president's plan to withdraw all American troops from South Korea within the next five years would lead to war with North Korea.

Deputy White House Spokesman Rex Granum refused to say specifically that the president thought that Gen. Singlaub had been insubordinate and had decided to reprimand him or take other disciplinary action.

But Mr. Granum said that the policy of staged troop withdrawals from South Korea had been decided on in consultation with the National Security Council and the joint chiefs-of-staff, "and it remains our policy."

The White House said the directive to Gen. Singlaub was a reaction by the president to the newspaper report and Mr. Carter wanted the officer to report to him personally.

The Washington Post quoted Gen. Singlaub -- the third-ranking U.S. army general in Korea -- as saying that he and many other military officers challenged the wisdom of President Carter's plan.

The controversy arose shortly before high-level American-Korean talks are due to open on ways to carry out the president's policy.

Mr. Philip Habib, Under-Secretary of State for Political Affairs, and Gen. George Brown, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs-of-Staff, are to arrive in Seoul on May 24 as the president's special representatives.

In the third of Frost's five T.V. interviews Nixon: A U.S. president is above the law

WASHINGTON, May 20 (R). — Former President Richard Nixon said in a television interview broadcast last night that a U.S. president has the right to order illegal activities in the interests of national security or internal peace.

Mr. Nixon was asked whether he meant to say that presidents could decide to do something illegal if they believed it was in the best interests of the nation.

Mr. Nixon replied: "Well, when the president does it, that means that it is not illegal."

"By definition?" asked interviewer David Frost. "Exactly, exactly," the ex-president replied.

But when Mr. Frost suggested that the former American leader's theory of presidential authority could apply to murder as well, Mr. Nixon said: "No, absolutely not."

He said: "There are nuances which are difficult to explain, but which are there. As far as this particular matter is concerned, each case has to be considered on its merits."

In the programme on "The War at Home and Abroad," Mr. Nixon argued that his approval of the so-called Huston Plan in 1970 to spy on opponents of the war was needed to keep the peace at home and to strengthen his hand in dealing with North Vietnam.

The former president said he acted to put down war protesters to avoid "a situation where this war would be lost in Washington."

White House-ordered burglary in September, 1971, in Los Angeles of the office of the psychiatrist of Pentagon papers defendant Daniel Ellsberg.

Mr. Nixon denied he knew in advance of the break-in but said if his Domestic Affairs Adviser, John Ehrlichman, later convicted in connection with the burglary, had told him about it, "I would have said, 'go right ahead'."

It was partly because of his attitude to the exercise of authority, in addition to the Watergate scandal that the House of Representatives voted to impeach Mr. Nixon for abusing the power of the presidency.

It was considered to violate a principle dating back to Britain's Magna Carta, signed in 1215, enshrining the ideal that "a man's home is his castle" and that even a king was forbidden to enter the humblest cottage uninvited.

Mr. Nixon's statement about a president's right to order illegal activities also contradicted a principle upheld by the U.S. Supreme Court in a 1974 case involving Mr. Nixon himself.

In ordering him to turn over to the courts White House tape recordings of conversations relating to Watergate, the Supreme Court ruled that no man is above the law.

The decision was a major development in the last period before Mr. Nixon resigned the presidency in August 1974.

Mr. Nixon in the third of a five-part interview series

with Mr. Frost, also said anti-war protesters had prolonged the Vietnam war by one-to-two years.

He admitted that at the time he was "paranoiac" about opponents of his policies. "But paranoia for peace isn't that bad," he added. The former president described himself as perhaps "the last casualty in Vietnam." He said he wanted to be judged by a "single standard" for his approval of using government agencies to spy on dissenters and he argued that other presidents had done much the same.

Mr. Nixon took credit for reaching a peace settlement in Vietnam and said of his enemies: "The people on the other side were hypocritical, they were sanctimonious and they were not serving the best interests of the country."

He said he and his Secretary of State, Dr. Henry Kissinger had shared strong feelings about anti-war dissenters: "This is why... I must say, Henry and I felt so strongly about it (dissent)."

"I don't mean to suggest that everybody that was talking out against the war, deliberately, with intent, was prolonging the war," he said, "but the effect was prolonging the war."

"Had it not been for the division in America, the war would have been ended one-to-two years earlier, in my opinion."

Mr. Nixon also said he made his controversial decision to invade Cambodia on advice from Dr. Kissinger, whose role in the Indochina conflict

has been much debated and whose supporters maintain that he took a softer line than Mr. Nixon.

But the former president told Mr. Frost he did not act alone in ordering the Cambodia bombing.

On the subject of paranoia -- a mental derangement defined by delusions of persecution and grandeur -- Mr. Nixon posed the question: "Am I paranoiac about hating people and trying to do them in?"

"The answer is: 'At times. Yes' I get angry at people but... I believe that an individual must never let hatred rule him."

Asked why he went ahead with the so-called "incursion" into Cambodia in 1970, despite questions raised by the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and other government quarters, Mr. Nixon said: "I acted on the advice of my National Security Council Adviser, Dr. Kissinger, who of course strongly supported it."

The action set off the fiercest protests of the Vietnam era.

"I only regret that I didn't act stronger sooner," Mr. Nixon said. "It was one of the most effective operations of the war."

He called his detractors "totally wrong" in their assessment of his worth.

Mr. Frost arranged the interviews in return for payment to Mr. Nixon of some \$600,000 plus a percentage of the profits from advertising in the programmes.

SWAPO demands South Africa's full withdrawal from Namibia

WINDHOEK, South West Africa, May 20 (R). — Black nationalists today demanded South Africa's complete withdrawal from South West Africa (Namibia) before free elections can be held in the territory.

The South West African People's Organisation (SWAPO), which is fighting a low-key guerrilla war against South African troops in a campaign for black majority rule, also called for the release of political prisoners.

The organisations Deputy Chairman, Daniel Tjongarero, added in a statement that there was a danger of civil war engulfing the territory if plans go ahead for independence based on proposals drawn up by the South African-sponsored Turnhalle Constitutional Conference.

He welcomed the big five Western power initiative on South West Africa, saying: "We want to state categorically that SWAPO welcomes any initiative which is genuinely concerned with true independence for Namibia."

The Turnhalle conference drew up an independence plan

providing for an interim government in which all 11 ethnic groups in the territory including 100,000 whites who are outnumbered 10-to-one by blacks and mixed races, would have an equal say.

Representatives of the five Western powers -- the United States, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada -- have twice met the South African government in a bid to persuade it that the plan was not acceptable to the anti side world.

The West wants internationally-supervised free elections with the participation of SWAPO, which is regarded by the United Nations as the true voice of the territory's people.

Mr. Tjongarero said SWAPO wanted the withdrawal of the entire South African presence to pave the way for "the open and unimpeded participation of the Namibian people in the whole election process."

South Africa rules SWAPO under an old League of Nations mandate which has been revoked by the U.N.



GLUM-FACED -- U.S. Army Maj.-Gen. John K. Singlaub walks towards a commercial plane at Seoul's Gimpo International Airport in South Korea Friday heading for Washington to report directly to President Carter on his controversial remark on the proposed U.S. troop withdrawal. (AP wirephoto).

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Herbal medicine still has a role to play

Doctors in a London hospital used modern antibiotic drugs to fight infection in a patient's wound after a kidney transplant operation, but they failed. Then it was decided to try a remedy one of the doctors had seen used in Africa -- the paw-paw fruit. Strips of the fruit were put on the wound and it healed. In Zambia they recognise the value of herbs. The traditional healers, with their unrivalled knowledge of roots and plants. They are to take their place in the country's medical services.

LUSAKA (Gemin) — Zambia has embarked on a scheme to incorporate traditional medicine into modern medical practice.

The scheme has received support from university lecturers and doctors who feel that herbalists have a vital role to play in the treatment of certain diseases.

The move follows thorough research by the National Council for Scientific Research, which has analysed certain herbs and found them to have medicinal properties.

Research employees toured the countryside and collected roots from herbalists for examination in laboratories. Scientists were able to determine their structures and write up a pharmacopoeia for various herbs.

One herb which interested the medical profession is being used in the treatment of bilharzia with good results. In fact, it was this herb which attracted the National Council

for Scientific Research to study traditional potions.

Two pure alkaloids were isolated from the plant used by villagers and these were tested chemically and found valuable. The other herb which interested researchers was one used for fertility by women. The concoctions were collected and analysed by chemists and doctors.

Zambian herbalists have given the scheme very encouraging support. The research has been found to be of tremendous importance because it looks at new compounds to cure diseases.

According to the late Dr. Dawson Nkumika, who was Secretary General of the National Council for Scientific Research, penicillin has lost its miracle cure reputation as some strains of bacteria are now resistant to it.

Dr. Nkumika, who initiated the scheme, was of the opinion that some of the herbs could replace penicillin. Dr. Dewan

Mohinder Nath Nair, former head of the department of botany at Zambia University, has strongly defended herbalists and medicinal plants.

He said there was no truth in claims that plant medicine administered to people suffering from certain diseases made them worse.

Dr. Nair has personal proof of the effectiveness of plant medicine. His wife, who suffers from asthma, "sleeps like a log" when she takes certain plant medicine powders and he says her difficulty in breathing is instantly relieved.

No matter what some people may say, traditional healers have a vital role to play in the treatment of some diseases. Some people now realise that the approach to a patient by both modern doctors and traditional healers is similar.

It is also believed that traditional healers give more attention to the patients than the hospitals. There has now been an awakening among the people and they have started to take more notice of herbalists.

It is well known that there are certain diseases today which modern science has failed to cure, but which some of the herbalists have dealt with successfully.



A typical African herbalist with his wares in Lusaka.

Handwritten text in Arabic script: محمد بن ابراهيم